[XXXVth YEAR.] THE [No. 1751.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1780.

From the Boston Independent Chronicle.

A PICTURE *of* TYRANNY.

TO warm our spirits in the great conflict for freedom, we should often contrast it with *tyranny*, and reflect on the dreadful calamities that will be the portion of America if the *tyrant* should prevail. Had the people a view of the misery *he* means to inflict, they would want no arguments to excite their efforts in defence of liberty. It is not easy to describe a scene so full of horror as that of a people once free, in the power of a tyrant. The *most execrable tyrant* of Britain, has given numerous instances of his infernal disposition, in burning churches sacred to the worship of God; in burning the houses of helpless families, and turning the aged, and women and children, naked into the wilderness, exposed to frost, to hunger, and complicated misery; in stripping prisoners who capitulated for honourable terms, and then murdering them with cold and starving; in keeping prisoners on bread and meat so corrupt and stinking that it operated like a *poison*, and destroyed the men like a *plague*. By these means of torture and death, fourteen hundred men expired in New-York in one winter! Such has been, and now is, the character and conduct of the tyrant we oppose—and if he thus acts the *demon* while conquest is uncertain, what would he not do were the United States in his power? *He* would, in his black revenge, study for new tortures, and heap misery upon misery—the wise and good, who have fought and laboured to save their country, would be the first sacrifices to *his malice*——others would be banished to distant regions of slavery—every instrument of death would be drunk with the blood of our most worthy citizens; the surviving widows and fatherless children, and weeping friends, with the multitude of the people, being stripped of their livings, would be reduced to the extremest misery the infernal heart of a tyrant can devise.—Thus forlorn and hopeless they must wear out their lives in wretchedness.

This land would swarm with the vilest herd of pensioners, insulting crown officers and malicious tories, and the fair regions of America become a field of blood—a den of thieves, and of every abomination—the virtuous would pine away and die, while the creatures of the tyrant would wanton in every accurst thing.—This is but a faint picture of the miseries that await the Americans, if the British tyrant should prevail: what then ought to be our conduct in the present day? There is no other alternative but to drive the enemy out of our country, and preserve our independence complete, or fall a sacrifice to the malice of the tyrant, and suffer all the miseries imagination can form. The whole people ought to think seriously of their situation, and now act with spirit and firmness; we have the most glorious hopes, if we act well, and every thing to fear if we neglect our duty. The public burdens are great and severe; but success will plentifully reward all our toil; and it is infinitely better to spend our lives and fortunes in defending our dear country (even if we should fail of success) than yield them tamely to the accursed tyrant.—If we do our duty in the cause of our country, even the loss of it cannot deprive us of the heavenly satisfaction of conscious virtue. So great and interesting to mankind, is our righteous cause, that we have experienced, and may still expect, the singular blessings of Almighty God upon us, if we continue our exertions. If there is an object on earth, that deserves the attention of heaven, it is a brave people struggling in the cause of virtue; and history gives us many striking examples of a small people having resisted a tyrant with success, and made themselves independent. Within about two centuries, two nations have arisen, whose circumstances were similar to these United States, the Swiss and the Dutch. They were like us oppressed by tyrants, and like us declared themselves independent, their prospect of success was by no means equal to ours; but by persevering they finally triumphed over all their enemies. The Swiss were a very poor people, but very rich in heroic virtue; and after a long conflict, during which they fought sixty-six battles, they drove all the tyrants out of their country, and have gloriously triumphed in freedom to this day.

So firm and magnanimous were the Dutch, that they maintained twelve years hot war, had great part of their country destroyed, suffered vast destruction of their people by the war, by famine and by pestilence; besides having about twenty thousand of their virtuous citizens hanged by the tyrants; yet they persevered, and finally extirpated all the murderers of their country, and became in a short time one of the richest nations in the world. Such wonders hath the spirit of liberty wrought. And will the citizens of America ever think of despair, whose object is greater, and their prospect more glorious than ever was yet presented to the view of mankind! He that possesses one sentiment of honour or virtue, that feels one spark of benevolence to mankind, or has one ray of magnanimity to animate his soul, will exert every nerve for the salvation of his country, "nor waste a coward thought on life."

A SOLDIER.

PROVIDENCE, *July* 8.

MONDAY last arrived here the brig Barrington, late commanded by captain Collier, laden with rum, sugar, flour, candles, &c. prize to the privateer ship General Washington, captain James Monro, of this port. She was bound from Barbados for Georgia, but was last from Antigua.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated June 10, *taken in the above prize.*

"We are perishing for the want of corn and water: many of the poor in the country have died with hunger, and the owners of estates give their negroes two days in each week to get what they can to supply themselves."

CHATHAM, *July* 19.

On Sunday last three of the enemy's dragoons swam their horses, with their accoutrements, from Staten-Island and came over to our people at Elizabeth-town.

We are informed that the spirit of desertion is very prevalent among the enemy, no less than fifteen of their light horsemen deserted in a body on the 6th instant, with their horses, arms and accoutrements; six of them came into Fredericksburg, and nine to general Howe's head quarters; and that scarcely a day elapses without more or less coming off to some of our posts on the east side of Hudson's river.

Night before last five or six of the refugees came over to Newark and carried of major Hayes, Justice Canfield and son, and Zophar Lion.

Extract of a letter from an officer at West-Point, to his friend at Morris-town, dated July 5.

Captain Sacket, with a small party, was sent on a scout towards the White Plains, where he fell in with a party of his Britannic majesty's cow thieves, killed eleven, and took fifteen prisoners, and near four hundred head of cattle, mostly fat, all which he brought to Fish-Kill."

Extract of a letter from the Continental Village, July 2.

"The enemy lie in the following order—Their centre are encamped on Valentine's hill, their left on Philips's hill, their right near Stephen Ward's, East Chester; the British grenadiers on the right, and the Hessians on the left; the light infantry advanced half a mile in front: their sick and wounded removed out of the hospitals into the country.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 25.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 23, 1780.

"We are hourly in expectation of great news from Holland, Ireland, England and Spain, but above all from America and the West Indies. By the English papers you will perceive the violent fermentation in England, which has arisen to such an height, as to produce a congress in fact, and it will soon be so in name. The proceedings in the house of commons on the fourteenth, which were terminated by a resolution of the committee of the whole house, to abolish the board of trade and plantations, carried against the ministry after a very long and warm debate by a majority of eight voices, is not only the most extraordinary vote which has passed in the present reign, but it leads to very extensive consequences.

"I believe it is very true, that this board has been the true cause of the quarrel of Great-Britain against the colonies, and therefore may be considered as a natural object of national resentment; but a resentment of this kind alone, would not probably have produced this effect.

"Whether it is the near approach of an election, that has intimidated the members of the house of commons; or whether the committees, petitions, associations and congress, have alarmed them; or whether the nation is convinced that America is indeed lost for ever, and consequently, that the board will in future be useless, I don't know.

"Be this as it may, the English nation, and even the Irish and Scotch nations, all parts of the world will draw this inference from it, that even in the opinion of the house of commons, America is lost. The free and virtuous citizens of America, and even the slavish and vicious, if there are any still remaining of this character, under the denomination of tories, must be convinced by this vote, passed in the heyday of their joy for the successes of admiral Rodney's fleet, that the house of commons despair of ever regaining America. The nations subject to the house of Bourbon, cannot fail to put the same interpretation upon this transaction. Holland, and all the northern powers, with the empress of Russia at their head, who are all greatly irritated against England, for their late violences against the innocent commerce of neutral powers, will draw the same consequences.

"The politicians of Great-Britain are too enlightened in the history of nations, and the rise and progress of causes and effects in the political world, not to see that all these bodies of people will, in consequence of this vote, consider the colonies as given up for lost by the house of commons; and they are too well instructed not to know the important consequences that follow, from having such points as these, thus settled among the nations. I cannot therefore but consider this vote, and the other respecting the secretary of state for the American department, which arose almost to a balance, as a most important declaration of the sense of the nation.

"The first probable consequence of it will be one further attempt, by offering some specious terms, which they know we cannot in justice, in honour, in conscience accept, to deceive, reduce and divide America, throw all into confusion here, and by this means gaining an opportunity to govern.

"There is nothing more astonishing than the inconsistencies of the patriots in England. Those, who are most violent against the ministry, are not for making peace with France and Spain; but they wish to allure America into a separate peace, and persuade her to join them against the house of Bourbon. One would think it impossible, that one man of sense in the world could seriously believe, that we could thus basely violate our faith, thus unreasonably quarrel with our best friends, thus madly attach ourselves to our bitterest enemies. But thus it is."

Thursday the 19th instant, the first and second Pennsylvania brigades, commanded by brigadier general Wayne, marched from their respective encampments for the purpose of collecting and bringing off those cattle in Bergen county, immediately exposed to the enemy. After executing the order general Wayne on his return visited a block-house in the vicinity of Bergen-town, built and garrisoned by a number of refugees to prevent the disagreeable necessity of being forced into the British service. The work was found proof against light artillery, when a part of the first and second Pennsylvania regiments were ordered to attempt it by assault, when after forcing their way through the abatis and pickets, a retreat was indispensably necessary, there being no other entrance in the block-house but a subterraneous passage sufficient only for one man to pass. Our loss consists of 69, including 3 officers, killed and wounded. Lieutenant Moody and six of his party were taken on their return from an excursion to Sussex.

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, May 22.

"By a veſſel from Ile Dieu, we learn that two Engliſh privateers have cut out five Dutch veſſels that were at anchor there."

Extract of a letter from Freehold, New-Jerſey, July 17.

"There remains no longer a doubt about the ſix large ſhips that my former letter mentioned to have come to off Long-Iſland on this day afternoon—They are admiral Graves's fleet; I preſume ſome of them 50 guns, none under 60 ſtood down to Shrewſbury yeſterday, but the weather was too foggy to make any critical obſervations. I obſerve that Arbuthnot has augmented Graves's fleet to 13 ſhips, 10 of them appear to be 60 and upwards, three of them large frigates. Arbuthnot's ſhip and others join the weſt line, immediately to cover the entrance into Sandy-Hook.

"From my own obſervation, and variety of accounts, I am of opinion that the Britiſh now have 18 ſhips of 40 guns and upwards at New-York, beſides ſmall frigates, ſloops, cutters, &c. Accounts from New-York, on Saturday, ſay, admiral Graves has fallen in with admiral Ternay, and that Graves had loſt a 74 gun ſhip funk; that admiral Ternay had arrived at Rhode-Iſland in a ſhattered condition; that they were exerting themſelves amazingly at New-York, to complete their compliement of men on board their ſhips of war. Every volunteer that will enter on board for this exigency ſhall be diſcharged from all duty by land or ſea for three years."

Camp, July 25, 1780.

This morning at four o'clock, died of the wounds he received in bravely doing his duty before the block-houſe near Buſh's Ferry, on the 21ſt inſt. lieutenant Jacob Morris Dehart, of the ſecond Pennſylvania regiment, aged 19 years.

The emulation and fire neceſſary to warm a ſoldier's breaſt, ſoon kindled in this young, but manly officer; having entered into the ſervice of his country at ſixteen; from which time his ſweetneſs of diſpoſition, and attention to duty, gained him the affection of officers of every rank.

At five o'clock in the afternoon he was buried with the honours of war, attended by a large concourſe of officers from the different lines of the army.

Extract of a letter from Boſton.

"The Ile of France (a tranſport) having on board 350 men, of the regiment of Bourbonnois, and 50 000 weight of powder, was ſeparated from the French ſquadron in the latitude of Martha Vineyard. She has ſince arrived in good order at Boſton."

Extracts of letters from a gentleman at the Hague, April 13, 1780.

"Since the memorial preſented to their high mightineſſes by the plenipotentiary of Ruſſia, the provincial ſtates of Holland have been deliberating on the invitation of the empreſs, and I am ſure (knowing it from a very good quarter) the reſolutions of this province will be taken within the next week, agreeable to the views of the empreſs, and to the general wiſhes of all good men."

April 25.

"Theſe diſpatches having been detained a fortnight longer than was intended, I open them for the ſake of adding the important intelligence of this province having unanimouſly adopted the propoſals of Ruſſia, and that there is no doubt but all the other provinces will adopt this reſolution, as they have now adopted that of the unlimited convoys, and of refuſing the ſuccours claimed by Great-Britain.

Annapolis, Auguſt 4, 1780.

WANTED, for a ſmall family in town, a middle aged NEGRO WOMAN, that has been brought up to houſe work, can cook and waſh well. They only hope of a purchaſer, by applying to the printers. 1 3w

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, near Annapolis, ſome time laſt May, a ſmall red COW, with a crop in the right ear, and an under bit in the left, but with no other viſible marks. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges. 1 3w

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of James Cooper, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe that have any claim againſt the ſaid eſtate are likewiſe requeſted to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted and paid by 1 3w ELIZABETH COOPER, admx.

WILLIAM PRICHARD,
BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, in Market-ſtreet, Baltimore,

BEGS leave to inform the friends of literature and ſcience in Annapolis, that he is again returned to Baltimore, where he has opened a commodious book ſtore, and has for ſale books in various bindings, and in moſt modern languages; where gentlemen of the bar, the faculty, or the gown, may furniſh themſelves upon as reaſonable terms as the times will admit of. He hopes by an aſſiduous attention to the improvement of his collection, with ſuch additions as the unſettled ſtate of the times will permit, and by reaſonable profits, to prove himſelf not unworthy the favourable countenance of the public in general and his friends in particular, as he flatters himſelf his conduct in his line of buſineſs will not fail of giving ſatisfaction to thoſe who may honour him with any commands in either the bookſelling or ſtationary branch. Their moſt reſpectfully obedient humble ſervant,

6 WILLIAM PRICHARD.

N. B. Books given in exchange for books, or ready money for any gentleman's library.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, at his quarter near the city of Annapolis, on the night of the twentieth day of February laſt, a chemnut ſorrel MARE, about thirteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old this ſpring, ſhaven mane and tail, one hind foot white, branded on the near but ock C D, paces and gallops, and carries her head when rode very low. Any perſon who will give information, or ſecure the ſaid mare ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall receive one hundred dollars, and if brought home one hundred and fifty dollars, and any perſon ſecuring the thief, ſo as he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive a reward of one hundred dollars, paid by

tf 12 WILLIAM WATSON.

Annapolis, July 26, 1780.

ALL officers of the forty-ſixth, and all ſoldiers belonging to the conſtitutional army, who are within this ſtate are ordered to repair immediately to the places hereafter mentioned; thoſe on the eaſtern ſhore to Chester-town, and thoſe on the weſtern to this city.

2 C. HARNETT, Lieut. col.
And commanding officer.

WHEREAS I made over a tract of land, lying in Little Chaptank river, in Dorcheſter county, to William Keen, for which I received his bond, which he never diſcharged, and is now dead inſolvent; I therefore do give this public notice, that I intend to petition the general aſſembly for an act to paſs, confirming my title to the ſaid tract of land.

w8 3 ROBERT WILSON.

Charles county, April 17, 1780.

HAVE in my cuſtody, committed as a runaway, a negro man who calls himſelf Dover, and ſays he belongs to Mr. James Lloyd on James river; he ſays he is about twenty-three years of age, he is a middle ſized fellow, remarkably black, and ſpeaks good Engliſh: had on, when delivered to me, a ſtriped country cloth jacket and breeches, country linen ſhirt, one pair white yarn hoſe, and one pair blackiſh coloured mixed yarn ditto, a pair of old ſhoes and an old country cotton cap. His maſter is deſired to pay charges and take him away.

9 BENJAMIN CAWOOD, meriff.

THERE is at the plantation of Robert Lawſon, in Charles county, taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall iron gray MARE, 12 hands high, ſwitch tail and hanging mane, appears to be about three years old, branded on the left buttock B. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3X

Calvert county, June 26, 1780.

TAKEN up in the bay, on the 19th inſt. about 15 miles above the mouth of Patuxent, a BATTOE, about 20 feet long, built with pine plank. The owner may have her again on proving his property and paying the coſt of this advertiſement.

3X FRANCIS WOLF, jun.

Annapolis, July 4, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young country born MULATTO FELLOW, who has had the ſmall pox: or he would be exchanged for a likely boy, with a proper allowance for the difference. Enquire of the printer. 4

ACCOUNT and pocket books, writing, wrapping, and bonnet paper, lampblack, waters, ſealing wax, and a variety of books and ſtationary too tedious to enumerate, or caſh may be had of M. K. Goddard, at the printing-office in Baltimore-town, in exchange for clean linen and cotton rags, coarſe or fine, old ſail-cloth, and junk.——A large quantity of thoſe articles are now much wanted, at the paper-mill, near Elk-Ridge Landing, where, as well as at the printing-office in Baltimore, the higheſt prices will be given.

If the mill above mentioned is ſupplied with ſuch rags as have been uſually thrown away, they will be immediately converted into good paper, and offered for ſale at the printing-offices in Baltimore, and Annapolis, at a much cheaper rate than any imported paper can poſſibly be ſold.

Clean linen and cotton rags are alſo taken in, and the higheſt prices given, by Frederick Green. 6

July 13, 1780.

Office for ſtating and ſettling the public accounts.

THE commiſſioners find it neceſſary, for the public ſervice, to give further notice, that the honourable aſſembly, at their March ſeſſion, 1780, enacted a law, entitled "A ſupplement to the act for the aſſeſſment of property, the IVth ſection whereof is as follows:—"*And be it enacted*, That the ſeveral collectors, at the time of ſettlement of their accounts with the commiſſioners of the tax for their county, ſhall account to the ſaid commiſſioners for the treble tax due by law in their counties reſpectively, and the ſaid collectors ſhall pay the treble tax by them collected, or which by law they ought to collect, to the treaſurer of his ſhore, at the time appointed by law for the payment of the public aſſeſſment, and in caſe of default they ſhall be anſwerable for and liable to pay an intereſt of 20 per cent on the ſaid ſums; *and every collector, who hath collected the treble tax, and omitted to pay the ſame into the treaſury, and every collector who by law ought to have collected the treble tax, ſhall be accountable for the treble tax due by law in his county to the commiſſioners for ſtating and ſettling the public accounts.*"—And, whereas the duty enjoined by law on the collectors hath in many inſtances been totally neglected, and in others only in part complied with, the ſeveral collectors will therefore be pleaſed to take notice of the neceſſity there is for making due returns and payments regularly for the future, and that a report of the proceedings on this law will be laid before the honourable aſſembly at their next meeting.

3 Signed per order
T. GASSAWAY, Clk.

Annapolis, July 27, 1780.

LOST, about the ninth inſtant,

A WATCH, the outſide caſe ſilver, the inſide pinchbeck, maker's name Jonathan (abridged) Beake. A reward of 100 pounds will be given to any perſon who will bring ſaid watch to the ſubſcriber. If offered to be ſold, it is requeſted that it may be ſtopped.

2 A. GOLDER.

Frederick county, Maryland.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber obtained a warrant out of the land-office in the year 1763, which warrant was executed, and a certificate returned to the land-office, by the name of Hill in the Middle, agreeable to the rule and practice of ſaid office, and all other requiſites complied with; but before the iſſuing of a patent, he was under the neceſſity of bringing an action of treſpaſs and ejectment, which action is now depending in the general court: Theſe are therefore to give public notice, that after this ſhall have been advertiſed eight weeks, he intends to apply to the general aſſembly for an act to paſs, to direct the regiſter of the land-office to iſſue a patent, or to enable him to proſecute the ſaid ſuit, in as good and ample a manner as if the ſaid patent had iſſued.

8w 3 JOHN TRAMMELL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, to paſs a law for recording and enrolling a deed of bargain and ſale from John Starkey, lately deceaſed, to Joſhua Donoho, for conveying and aſſuring all that tract or parcel of land lying in Cæcil county, called Worth Little which ſaid deed has not been recorded and enrolled, agreeable to the laws of this ſtate.

w8 3 JONATHAN BOOTH.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE in *Charles-Street.*